Nanking. University
SCP
13,046
LIBRARY OF PRINCETON

The University of Nanking . . .

. . . at the Heart of New China

The Tomb of Sun Yat-sen, the first President of the Chinese Republic, erected on the slope of Purple Mountain.

The New Capital of a New China

NANKING — capital of the country for seven dynasties—was a glorious city of tiled roofs, great sovereigns, and teeming multitudes.

NANKING — from 1401, when Peking became the capital, until 1927 —was an influential provincial capital, but not a city of national importance.

NANKING — today—the restored capital of a reborn people—seethes with the desire to lift the national life to a place of heightened power, of greater economic and physical health, of more widespread and effective education. The city is a center of communications by river, rail, air, and highways. With the location of the embassies there, it has become one of the diplomatic centers of world affairs. In ten years its population has tripled, and is now over a million. The country, with a new unity expressing itself in constitutional government, looks to Nanking as the symbol of New Life in government.

A Christian University in the Capital

The increasing importance of the city of Nanking has brought to the University a new challenge and a new opportunity. The place of the University in the nation's reconstruction is emphasized and its responsibility increased.

Nanking is rapidly becoming the center of communications and consequently the center of reconstruction in social, educational and political fields. It is also fortunate that the National Government desires to create a new China by the union of its resources. The animating purpose of the government is to serve the humblest and most needy citizens.

The moving spirit of the University is, therefore, a reflection both of the finest national feeling and the truest Christian spirit. The two forces move forward together in the service of China and in loyalty to Christian ideals.

The following Missionary Organizations co-operate in the support of the University:

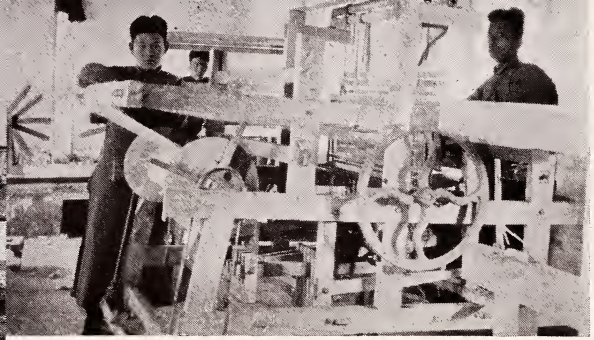
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.

United Christian Missionary Society.

A view of University campus and buildings.



Home Industry cooperatives developed by the Department of Sociology.

The College of Arts Has . . .

Courses which are directed with the intention of training teachers for the rapidly growing secondary school system in China, and the training of students for social and public service. The demand exceeds the supply.

Courses emphasizing cultures. The departments of History and Chinese with the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies not only provide a synthesis of Chinese and Western cultures but also in connection with other arts courses, especially religion, provide an adequate approach to religious consciousness.

Courses focused on the needs of the community. The Department of Sociology has inaugurated a project on a cooperative basis for small scale weavers. Unemployed silk weavers have taken up wool weaving as a substitute with the additional help of an organization based on cooperative principles and ideals.

A Department of Political Science which is making a special study of the administration and organization of county governments. This study deals with a neglected field. The Department of Sociology and the Department of Political Science are linked up with Rural Reconstruction. The former provides seasonal work for the farmers, and the latter helps the farmer to secure a better local government.

A Department of Foreign Languages, with high standards of instruction in English, which is taught to students in all three Colleges. Reference books are most readily available in English, and this Department trains the students in this necessary medium.

Behind these practical, vocational objectives is the primary aim which is the directing force of the entire University; the development of Christian citizens.

The College of Science Has . . .

In the Chemistry laboratory.

Instruction Directed Specifically Toward Training Teachers of Science for Middle Schools. Community confidence grows as these teachers demonstrate the practical value of scientific knowledge.

Pre-medical Courses of High Standard, first made possible by grants for faculty and equipment from the Rockefeller Foundation. Graduates of these courses are able to carry their medical work with credit and bring into the profession ideals worthy of its fine heritage.

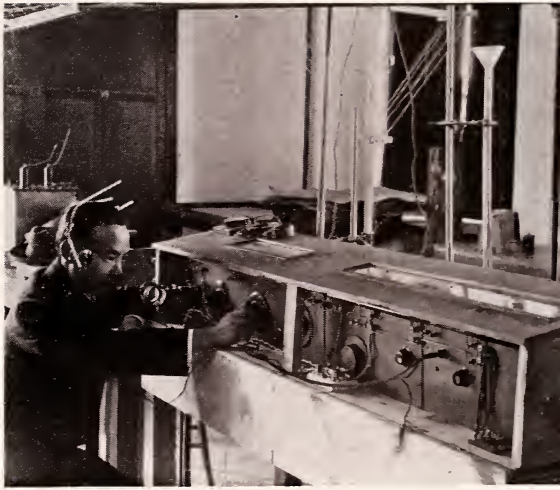
A Department of Applied Science emphasizing instruction in industrial chemistry and applied electricity. Special studies have been made of chemical fertilizers for the farmers who represent 85 percent of China's population, and also in radio and its applications. There is a great demand in China for students so qualified.

A Department of Science Education which is making some special contributions and studies in the field of Science Education, general provision being made to interest students in orientation courses in the general sciences. Effort is being made to popularize science by cooperating with various governmental agencies in the production of educational films—a field offering great possibilities.

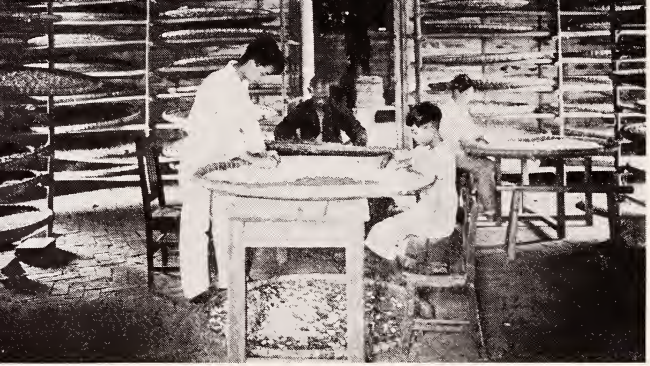
A Recognized Place in the modern education of China, because of its proven value to the national well-being.

A Special Appeal to the community in its earnest and faithful science service such as repair of instruments, supply of materials, technical assistances, etc.

A Rapidly Growing student enrolment, from 65 students in 1929 to 217 students in 1935.



A corner of the radio room.



Students of Sericulture.

The College of Agriculture Has . . .

A Department of Plant Breeding which is developing improved seeds of rice, wheat and cotton, the most important sources of income in rural China. Thousands of pounds of improved seed are distributed yearly.

A Department of Agricultural Economics which has collected statistics on the economic conditions of rural people under normal conditions as well as under the losses sustained in disasters such as the 1931 flood.

A Division of Farm Machinery which is adapting the principles of western machinery to hand-operated machinery which is still economical and practicable in China.

A Department of Rural Education which includes a "Rural Leaders Training School" which gives practical training for intensive extension activities in small country districts.

A Forestry Department which trains men for the much needed reforestation work in China and distributes seedlings to farmers to encourage the planting of farm woodlots.

Plant Pathology and Entomology Divisions which are experimenting with fungicides and insecticides cheap enough to be used by small-scale farmers.

Among the Results Achieved Are . . .

Increase of Governmental Interest in Agricultural Research. There is now a National Agricultural Research Bureau for intensive investigation of conditions affecting the whole field of agriculture.

The Bankers of China Stimulated to lend money for cooperatives. For example, the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank is sending men into rural districts to organize cooperatives and provide for the loan of funds at nominal rates.

Machinery Constructed or Remodelled for many projects, for example, cotton gins for the Hupeh Cotton Commission and machinery for the wool weaving project being conducted in Nanking.

Project Leaders Supplied for the rural reconstruction movement which has become so vital in China in the last few years.

Forestry Experts to Serve the government in its large reforestation and erosion control projects such as those in the Hwai and Yellow River watersheds. As these projects develop they will control the floods which hitherto have rendered thousands of people homeless and destitute.

A Survey of Insects Affecting Cotton, made at the request of the National Cotton Commission. The gradual control of insect pests is adding yearly large sums to the income of farmers.

Pottery House (220-264 A. D.), placed in an ancient grave.

The Ferguson Art Collection

The University of Nanking has been the fortunate recipient of the gift of a collection representing the lifetime interest in Chinese art of Dr. John C. Ferguson, President of the University from its founding in 1888 until 1897. Dr. Ferguson, deeply sympathetic with China's search for a new educational system of greater service to her people, still recognized the danger of losing touch with the civilization which is uniquely Chinese in origin and design. The housing of the collection on the campus will help modern students to appreciate China's contribution to art. A museum will be constructed with funds largely contributed by the alumni. Bronzes, paintings, porcelains, and jade are included in the thousands of objects within the collection.

Connected with the University Are . . .

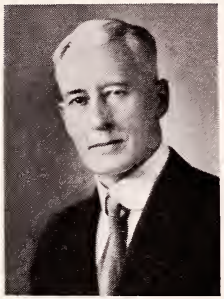
The University Hospital, which has continued with the training of nurses, technicians, and pharmacists, but essentially is a clinical hospital. It is the only mission hospital in Nanking, and has an unique opportunity to serve in its double ministry to body and soul. The hospital has 160 beds; the bed occupancy for the past two years has been over 85 percent.

The University Middle School, which is the oldest secondary school in the city, and has long held first place in the capital. Most of the students come from the homes of merchants and officials.

A FEW FACTS about the UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

J. C. Ferguson
President 1888-1897

Administrative and Instructional Staff 194



A. J. Bowen
President 1910-1927

Students:

College of Arts	254
College of Science	212
College of Agriculture	266
Rural Leaders Training School	120
	842

Alumni 1,636

Occupations of Alumni:

Teaching	639
Agriculture and Forestry	224
Public Service	162
Business and Banking	124
Graduate Study	71
Social and religious work	67

Endowment . . . $1,395,122

Income, 1935-36:	Amount	Pct.
From America	$111,196	37
From China	190,479	63
	$301,675	100

J. E. Williams
Vice President 1910-1927

Y. G. Chen
President 1927-

Needs for 1936-37 (above assured income):

Current	$ 17,000
Capital	100,000

American Office of the University
150 Fifth Avenue New York City

President Chen welcomes General Chiang Kai-shek to the University, where the General has spoken on three occasions during the past year.

Tributes to the University of Nanking

Nelson Trusler Johnson, American Ambassador to China:

The work of the University of Nanking is one of the very important contributions which American culture has made in the far East. Located as it is in the Capital of this Nation, it is in a position to make a very valuable contribution in the future, and I hope that its position will be maintained.

H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance:

The University of Nanking has made itself exceedingly useful in a practical manner by cooperating with the National Government in an effort to solve pressing problems of national scope and importance. Particularly, the College of Agriculture has for a number of years undertaken valuable surveys of an exceptional character, and its published records have been quoted far and wide as an authoritative source of information.

Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry:

It is a great pleasure to be able to testify that the University of Nanking is one of the best educational institutions in China. The University, from its early days, has laid emphasis on the study of agriculture and forestry and has made outstanding contributions to the advancement of the two sciences and their practical applications.

Hsu Mo, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs:

During the past eight years of my stay in the new capital, I have come into close contact with the University, which has developed by leaps and bounds, keeping pace with the growing importance of Nanking as an academic as well as a political center. The spirit of unstinted service on the part of the University authorities and its teaching staff has my warm admiration. The record of achievement of the University deserves a chapter in the history of modern education in China.